[MARCH, MDCCLXXIII.] [NUMB. 383.]

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1773.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 1.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, January 27, 1773.

ORDERED, That *Mr.* Adams, *Mr.* Hancock, *Mr.* Bacon, *Colonel* Bowers, *Major* Hawley, *Captain* Dalton, *Mr.* Philips, *Colonel* Thayer, *and Colonel* Stockbridge, *be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor with the following* ANSWER *to his* SPEECH, *to both Houſes, at the opening of this ſeſſion, viz.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR Excellency's ſpeech to the General Aſſembly at the opening of this ſeſſion, has been read with great attention in this Houſe.

We fully agree with your Excellency, that our own happineſs as well as his Majeſty's ſervice, very much depends upon peace and order; and we ſhall at all times take ſuch meaſures as are conſiſtent with our conſtitution and the rights of the people to promote and maintain them. That the government at preſent is in a very diſturbed ſtate is apparent. But we cannot aſcribe it to the people's having adopted unconſtitutional principles, which ſeems to be the cauſe aſſigned for it by your Excellency. It appears to us to have been occaſioned rather, by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons aſſuming and exerciſing a power inconſiſtent with the freedom of the conſtitution to give and grant the property of the coloniſts, and appropriate the ſame without their conſent.

It is needleſs for us to enquire what were the principles that induced the councils of the nation to ſo new and unprecedented a meaſure. But when the parliament by an act of their own expreſſly declared, that the King, Lords and Commons of the nation "have, had, and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, ſubjects of the crown of Great Britain, in all caſes whatever," and in conſequence hereof another revenue act was made, the minds of the people were filled with anxiety, and they were juſtly alarmed with apprehenſions of the total extinction of their liberties.

The reſult of the free enquiries of many perſons into the right of the parliament to exerciſe ſuch a power over the colonies, ſeems in your Excellency's opinion to be the cauſe of what you are pleaſed to call the preſent "diſturbed and diſordered ſtate of the government;" upon which you "may not any longer conſiſtent with your duty to the King, and your regard to the intereſt of the province delay communicating your ſentiments." But that the principles adopted in conſequence hereof, are unconſtitutional, is a ſubject of enquiry. We know of no ſuch diſorders ariſing therefrom as are mentioned by your Excellency. If grand jurors have not on their oaths found ſuch offences, as your Excellency with the advice of his Majeſty's council have *ordered* to be proſecuted, it is to be preſumed they have followed the dictates of good conſcience. They are the conſtitutional judges of theſe matters, and it is not to be ſuppoſed that moved from corrupt principles, they have ſuffered offenders to eſcape a proſecution, and thus ſupported and encouraged them to go on offending. If any part of authority, ſhall in an unconſtitutional manner, interpoſe in any matter, it will be no wonder if it is brought into contempt; to the leſſening or confounding of that ſubordination which is neceſſary to a well regulated ſtate. Your Excellency's repreſentation that the bands of government are weakened, we humbly conceive to be without good grounds; tho' we muſt own the heavy burthens unconſtitutionally brought upon the people have been and ſtill are univerſally and very juſtly complained of as a grievance.

You are pleaſed to ſay, that "when our predeceſſors firſt took poſſeſſion of this plantation or colony, under a grant and charter from the crown of England, it was their ſenſe and it was the ſenſe of the kingdom, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme authority of parliament;" whereby we underſtand your Excellency to mean in the ſenſe of the declaratory act of parliament aforementioned, in all caſes whatever. And indeed it is difficult, if poſſible, to draw a line of diſtinction between the univerſal authority of parliament over the colonies and no authority at all. It is therefore neceſſary for us to enquire how it appears, for your Excellency has not ſhewn it to us, that when or at the time that our predeceſſors took poſſeſſion of this plantation or colony, under a grant and charter from the crown of England, it was *their ſenſe*, and the ſenſe of *the kingdom*, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme authority of parliament. In making this enquiry, we ſhall, according to your Excellency's recommendation, treat the ſubject with calmneſs and candour, and alſo with a due regard to truth.

Previous to a direct conſideration of the charter granted to this province or colony, and the better to elucidate the true ſenſe and meaning of it, we would take a view of the ſtate of the Engliſh North American continent at the time when and after poſſeſſion was firſt taken of any part of it, by the Europeans. It was then poſſeſſed by heathen and barbarous people, who had nevertheleſs all that right to the ſoil and ſovereignty in and over the lands they poſſeſſed, which God had originally given to man. Whether their being heathen inferred any right or authority to chriſtian Princes, a right which had long been aſſumed by the Pope, to diſpoſe of their lands to others, we will leave to your Excellency or any one of underſtanding and impartial judgment to conſider. It is certain they had in no other ſenſe forfeited them to any power in Europe. Should the doctrine be admitted that the diſcovery of lands owned and poſſeſſed by Pagan people, gives to any chriſtian Prince a right and title to the dominion and property, ſtill it is veſted in the crown alone. It was an acquiſition of foreign territory, not annexed to the realm of England, and therefore at the abſolute diſpoſal of the crown. For we take it to be a ſettled point, that the King has a conſtitutional prerogative to diſpoſe of and alienate any part of his territories not annexed to the realm. In the exerciſe of this prerogative Queen Elizabeth granted the firſt American charter; and claiming a right by virtue of diſcovery, then ſuppoſed to be valid, to the lands which are now poſſeſſed by the colony of Virginia, ſhe conveyed to Sir Walter Rawleigh, the property, dominion and ſovereignty thereof, to be held of the crown by homage, and a certain render, without any reſervation to herſelf of any ſhare in the legiſlative and executive authority. After the attainder of Sir Walter, King James the firſt created two Virginia companies, to be governed each by laws tranſmitted to them by his Majeſty and not by the parliament, with power to eſtabliſh and cauſe to be made a coin to paſs current among them; and veſted with all liberties, franchiſes and immunities within any of his other dominions to all intents and purpoſes as if they had been abiding, and born *within the realm*. A declaration ſimilar to this is contained in the firſt charter of this colony, and in thoſe of other American colonies, which ſhows that the colonies were not intended or conſidered to be within the realm of England, tho' within the allegiance of the Engliſh crown. After this another charter was granted by the ſame King James to the Treaſurer and company of Virginia, veſting them with full power and authority, to make, ordain and eſtabliſh all manner of orders, laws, directions, inſtructions, forms and ceremonies of government, and magiſtracy, fit and neceſſary, and the ſame to abrogate, &c. without any reſervation for ſecuring their ſubjection to the parliament and future laws of England. A third charter was afterwards granted by the ſame King to the Treaſurer and company of Virginia, veſting them with power and authority to make laws, with an addition of this clauſe, "ſo always that the ſame be not contrary to the laws and ſtatutes of this our realm of England." The ſame clauſe was afterwards copied into the charter of this and other colonies, with certain variations, ſuch as that theſe laws ſhould be "conſonant to reaſon," "not repugnant to the laws of England," "as nearly as conveniently may be to the laws, ſtatutes, and rights of England," &c. Theſe modes of expreſſion convey the ſame meaning, and ſerve to ſhow an intention that the laws of the colonies ſhould be as much as poſſible, conformant in the ſpirit of them to the principles and fundamental laws of the Engliſh conſtitution, its rights and ſtatutes then in being, and by no means to bind the colonies to a ſubjection to the ſupreme authority of the Engliſh parliament. And that this is the true intention, we think it further evident from this conſideration, that no acts of any colony legiſlative, are ever brought into parliament for inſpection there, though the laws made in ſome of them, like the acts of the Britiſh parliament, are laid before the King for his aſſent or diſallowance.

We have brought the firſt American charters into view, and the ſtate of the country when they were granted, to ſhow that the right of diſpoſing of the lands was in the opinion of thoſe times veſted ſolely in the crown---that the ſeveral charters conveyed to the grantees, who ſhould ſettle upon the territories therein granted, all the powers neceſſary to conſtitute them free and diſtinct ſtates---and that the fundamental laws of the Engliſh conſtitution ſhould be the certain and eſtabliſhed rule of legiſlation to which the laws to be made in the ſeveral colonies were to be as nearly as conveniently might be, conformable or ſimilar, which was the true intent and import of the words, "not repugnant to the laws of England," "conſonant to reaſon," and other variant expreſſions in the different charters. And we would add, that the King in ſome of the charters reſerves the right to judge of the conſonance and ſimilarity of their laws, with the Engliſh conſtitution to himſelf and not to the parliament, and in conſequence thereof to affirm, or within a limited time, diſallow them.

Theſe charters as well as that afterwards granted to Lord Baltimore, and other charters are repugnant to the idea of parliamentary authority; and to ſuppoſe a parliamentary authority over the colonies under ſuch charters, would neceſſarily induce that abſurdity in politics *imperium in imperio*. And the King's repeatedly exerciſing the prerogative of diſpoſing of the American territory by ſuch charters, together with the ſilence of the nation thereupon, is an evidence that it was an acknowledged prerogative.

But further to ſhow the ſenſe of the Engliſh crown and nation that the American coloniſts and our predeceſſors in particular, when they firſt took poſſeſſion of this country by a grant and charter, did not remain ſubject to the ſupreme authority of parliament, we beg leave to obſerve, that when a bill was offered by the two Houſes of Parliament to King Charles the firſt, granting to the ſubjects of England the free liberty of fiſhing on the coaſt of America, he refuſed his royal aſſent, declaring as a reaſon, that "the colonies were *without the realm and juriſdiction of parliament*."

In like manner, his predeceſſor James the firſt, had before declared upon a ſimilar occaſion, that "America *was not annexed to the realm*, and it was not fitting that parliament ſhould make laws for thoſe countries." This reaſon was, not ſecretly but openly declared in parliament. If then the colonies were not annexed to the realm, at the time when their charters were granted, they never could be afterwards, without their own ſpecial conſent, which has never ſince been had, or even aſked. If they are not now annexed to the realm they are not a part of the kingdom, and conſequently not ſubject to the legiſlative authority of the kingdom. For no country, by the common law was ſubject to the laws or to the parliament, but the realm of England.

We would, if your Excellency pleaſes, ſubjoin an inſtance of conduct in King Charles the ſecond, ſingular indeed, but important to our purpoſe, who, in 1679, framed an act for a permanent revenue for the ſupport of Virginia, and ſent it there by Lord Colpepper, the Governor of the colony; which was afterwards paſſed into a law, and "*Enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the conſent of the General Aſſembly of Virginia.*" If the King has judged that colony to be a part of the realm, he would not, nor could he conſiſtently with Magna Charta have placed himſelf at the head of, and joined with any legiſlative body in making a law to tax the people there, other than the Lords and Commons of England.

Having taken a view of the ſeveral charters of the firſt colony in America, if we look into the old charter of this colony, we ſhall find it to be grounded on the ſame principle, that the right of diſpoſing the territory granted therein was veſted in the crown, as being that chriſtian ſovereign who firſt diſcovered it, when in the poſſeſſion of heathens; that it was conſidered as being not within the realm, but only within the fee and ſignory of the King. As therefore it was without the realm of England, muſt not the King, if he had deſigned that the parliament ſhould have had any authority over it, have made a ſpecial reſervation for that purpoſe, which was not done.

Your Excellency ſays, it appears from the charter itſelf, to have been the ſenſe of our predeceſſors who firſt took poſſeſſion of this plantation or colony, that they were to remain ſubject to the authority of parliament. You have not been pleaſed to point out to us how this appears from the charter, unleſs it be in the obſervation you make on the above-mentioned clauſe, viz. "That a favourable conſtruction has been put upon this clauſe, when it has been allowed to intend ſuch laws of England only as are expreſſly made to reſpect us," which you ſay "is by charter a reſerve of power and authority to parliament to bind us by ſuch laws at leaſt as are made expreſſly to refer to us, and conſequently is a limitation of the power given to the General Court." But we would ſtill recur to the charter itſelf, and aſk your Excellency how this appears from thence to have been the ſenſe of our predeceſſors? Is any reſervation of power and authority to parliament thus to bind us, expreſſed or implied in the charter? It is evident that King Charles the firſt, the very prince who granted it, as well as his predeceſſor, had no ſuch idea of the ſupreme authority of parliament over the colony, from their declarations before recited. Your Excellency will then allow us further to aſk, by what authority in reaſon or equity the parliament can enforce a conſtruction ſo *unfavourable* to us. *Quod ab initio injuſtum eſt, nullum poteſt habere juris effectum*, ſaid *Grotius*. Which with ſubmiſſion to your Excellency may be rendered thus. Whatever is originally in its nature wrong, can never be ſanctified or made right by repetition and uſe.

In ſolemn agreement ſubſequent reſtrictions ought never to be allowed. The celebrated author whom your Excellency has quoted, tells us that "neither the one nor the other of the intereſted or contracting powers hath a right to interpret at pleaſure." This we mention to ſhew even upon a ſuppoſition that the parliament had been a party to the contract, the invalidity of any of its ſubſequent acts, to explain any clauſe in the charter; more eſpecially to reſtrict or make void any clauſe granted therein to the General Court. An agreement ought to be interpreted "in ſuch a manner as that it may have *its effect*." But if your Excellency's interpretation of this clauſe is juſt, "that is a reſerve of power and authority to parliament to bind us by ſuch laws as are made expreſſly to refer to us," it is not only "a limitation of the power given to the General Court," to legiſlate, but it may whenever the parliament ſhall think fit, render it of *no effect*; for it puts it in the power of parliament to bind us by as many laws as they pleaſe, and even to reſtrain us from making any laws at all. If your Excellency's aſſertions in this and the next ſucceeding part of your ſpeech were well grounded, the concluſion would be undeniable, that the charter even in this clauſe, "does not confer or reſerve any liberties" worth enjoying "but what would have been enjoyed without it," ſaving that within any of his Majeſty's dominions we are to be conſidered barely as *not aliens*. You are pleaſed to ſay, it cannot "be contended that by the liberties of free and natural ſubjects" (which are expreſſly granted in the charter to all intents, purpoſes and conſtructions whatever) "is to be underſtood an exemption from acts of parliament becauſe not repreſented there; ſeeing it is provided by the ſame charter that ſuch acts ſhall be in force." If, ſays an eminent lawyer, "the King grants to the town of D. the ſame liberties which London has, this ſhall be intended the like liberties." A grant of the liberties of free and natural ſubjects is equivalent to a grant of the ſame liberties. And the King in the firſt charter to this colony expreſſly grants that it "ſhall be conſtrued, reputed and adjudged in all caſes moſt favourably on the behalf and for the benefit and behoof of the ſaid Governor and Company and their ſucceſſors---any matter, cauſe or thing whatſoever to the contrary notwithſtanding." It is one of the liberties of free and natural ſubjects, born and abiding within the realm, to be governed as your Excellency obſerves, "by laws made by perſons in whoſe election they from time to time have a voice." This is an eſſential right. For nothing is more evident, than that any people who are ſubject to the unlimited power of another muſt be in a ſtate of abject ſlavery. It was eaſily and plainly foreſeen that the right of repreſentation in the Engliſh parliament could not be exerciſed by the people of this colony. It would be impracticable, if conſiſtent with the Engliſh conſtitution. And for this reaſon, that this colony might have and enjoy all the liberties and immunities of free and natural ſubjects within the realm as ſtipulated in the charter it was neceſſary, and a legiſlative was accordingly conſtituted within the colony, one branch of which conſiſts of repreſentatives choſen by the people to make all laws, ſtatutes, ordinances, &c. for the well ordering and govering the ſame, not repugnant to the laws of England, or, as nearly as conveniently might be, agreeable to the fundamental laws of the Engliſh conſtitution. We are therefore ſtill at a loſs to conceive where your Excellency finds it "*provided* in the ſame charter, that ſuch acts," viz. Acts of parliament made expreſſly to refer to us, "ſhall be in force" in this province. There is nothing to this purpoſe expreſſed in the charter, or in our opinon even implied in it. And ſurely it would be very abſurd, that a charter, which is evidently formed upon a ſuppoſition and intention, that a colony is and ſhould be conſidered as not within the realm; and declared by the very Prince who granted it to be not within the juriſdiction of parliament, ſhould yet *provide*, that the laws which the ſame parliament ſhould make expreſſly to refer to that colony, ſhould be in force therein. Your Excellency is pleaſed to aſk, "does it follow that the government by their (our anceſtors) removal from one part of the dominions to another loſes its authority over that part to which they remove; and that they are freed from the ſubjection they were under before?" We anſwer, if that part of the King's dominions to which they removed was not then a part of the realm and was never annexed to it, the parliament loſt no authority over it, having never had ſuch authority; and the emigrants were conſequently freed from the ſubjection they were under before their removal. The power and authority of parliament being conſtitutionally confined within the limits of the realm and the nation collectively, of which alone it is the repreſenting and legiſlative aſſembly. Your Excellency further aſks, "will it not rather be ſaid, that by this their voluntary removal, they have relinquiſhed for a time at leaſt, one of the rights of an Engliſh ſubject, which they might if they pleaſed have continued to enjoy, and may again enjoy, whenever they return to the place where it can be exerciſed?" to which we anſwer, they never did relinquiſh the right to be governed by laws made by perſons in whoſe election they had a voice. The King ſtipulated with them that they ſhould have and enjoy all the liberties of free and natural ſubjects born within the realm, to all intents, purpoſes and conſtructions whatſoever; that is, that they ſhould be as free as thoſe who were to abide within the realm: Conſequently he ſtipulated with them that they ſhould enjoy and exerciſe this moſt eſſential right, which diſcriminates freemen from ſlaves, uninterruptedly in its full ſenſe and meaning; and they

did and ought ſtill to exerciſe it, without the neceſſity of returning, for the ſake of exerciſing it, to the nation or ſtate of England.

We cannot help obſerving, that your Excellency's manner of reaſoning on this point, ſeems to us to render the moſt valuable clauſes in our charter unintelligible; as if perſons going from the realm of England to inhabit in America ſhould hold and exerciſe there a certain right of Engliſh ſubjects; but in order to exerciſe it in ſuch manner as to be of any benefit to them, they muſt *not inhabit* there, but return to the place where alone it can be exerciſed. By ſuch conſtruction, the words of the charter can have no ſenſe or meaning. We forbear remarking upon the abſurdity of a grant to perſons born within the realm, of the ſame liberties which would have belonged to them if they had been born within the realm.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

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NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE General Aſſembly of this province having met at Newbern, according to ſummons, and the law for eſtabliſhing circuit courts being near expiring, they proceeded to frame a law for amending and continuing the old one, reſerving to the inhabitants of the province the privilege of attaching the effects of foreigners, as heretofore had and held; when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to communicate his Majeſty's inſtruction to the Houſe of Aſſembly prohibiting the ſuing out attachments againſt perſons who had not been reſidents in this province, which gave occaſion to the following Meſſages and Reſolves.

MESSAGE of the COUNCIL to the ASSEMBLY.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,*

"UPON reading the third time, the bill continuing an act for dividing this province into ſix ſeveral diſtricts, &c. we obſerve, that you have added the following clauſe, viz.

"*And be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that, "for the future, the effects of no perſon whatſoever, who hath never "reſided in this province, ſhall be liable to an attachment otherwiſe "than according to the laws and ſtatutes of England in like caſes; "and that every clauſe and ſection in the before recited act contrary "thereto, ſhall be henceforth repealed.*"

"We apprehend this clauſe is ſo penned, as to give to the people of this province every benefit enjoyed by the people of England by the method of attachments; what that benefit is, or how far reſtrained, will be left at large to the conſtruction of the courts of law. For theſe reaſons, and becauſe without this clauſe, the province is like to be without any courts of juſtice, we do not conſent to part with it.

"If your houſe agree to this alteration, we conceive that the other clauſe reſpecting twelve months continuance may be deled.

"We further propoſe to empower the Chief-Juſtice and his aſſociates, or either of them, to open the court of Saliſbury on any of the firſt ſix days of the next ſucceeding term.

"If your Houſe agree to theſe alterations, be pleaſed to ſend two of your members to ſee the ſame made.

"*In the Upper Houſe, March the 1ſt, 1773.*"

MESSAGE of the ASSEMBLY to the COUNCIL.

"*Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Honourable Council,*

"IN anſwer to your meſſage of the firſt inſtant, upon your reading in your houſe, for the third time, the bill continuing an act for dividing this province into ſix ſeveral diſtricts, this houſe agree to the amendment by you propoſed, with reſpect to empowering the Chief-Juſtice and his Aſſociates, or either of them, to open the court of Saliſbury on any of the firſt ſix days of the next ſucceeding term.

"But we can by no means admit the clauſe, which you inſerted upon a former reading, and which upon the moſt mature deliberation, has been deled in our Houſe, to wit, "*And be it "further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that for the future "the eſtate of no perſon whatſoever, who hath never reſided in this "province, ſhall be liable to an attachment, otherwiſe than accord-"ing to the laws of England in like caſes, and that every clauſe "and ſection of the before recited act thereunto, ſhall be henceforth "repealed.*"

"We are of opinion, that it would be highly inconſiſtent with the commercial policy of this province, to relinquiſh the benefit of the attachment of the effects of thoſe, who are not reſident here, as from the abſence of their perſons, creditors have no ſecurity but what is derived from their property in this province, upon the faith of which thoſe debtors have, in many inſtances, obtained credit.

"We conceive that the privilege we claim is exerciſed by many, if not all, of our ſiſter colonies, varied agreeable to the circumſtances of each particular place, and regulated by provincial laws, and in ſome inſtances by the municipal cuſtoms in certain liberties and franchiſes of Great-Britain, and as we can diſcover nothing in our own conſtitution that can vindicate a diſtinction ſo injurious to this country, we cannot, in juſtice to ourſelves and conſtituents, aſſent to it. We notice that the clauſe propoſed by you is not confined to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, but extends its influence to perſons reſident in the other colonies, whoſe effects are thereby guarded from attachments for any debts they owe us, while ours may at any time be made the ſubject of attachments at their ſuits, for any debts we may have contracted with them.

"It is the ſenſe of this Houſe, that by the laws and ſtatutes of Great-Britain, no proviſion whatſoever is made for attachments; that as far as they are known in Great-Britain, they exiſt by municipal cuſtoms, are confined to liberties and franchiſes governed by the particular circumſtances of place and people, and ſo eſſentially local in the application of them as not to admit of being extended by any analogy to this province, and as we muſt be referred, in caſe of your amendment taking place, to the laws and ſtatutes of Great-Britain for our remedy by attachment, ſuch application muſt, from what we have obſerved, be altogether nugatory and fruitleſs.

"We doubt not, but that the judges of our courts of law, zealous for the welfare of this province, would give a liberal conſtruction to the clauſe propoſed; but by the laws in force muſt their deciſions be confined; and fettered with this reſtriction, we think no legal juſt interpretation could be formed, but what muſt operate as a denial of the benefit we ſeek from the attachment law; to ſecure a privilege ſo important, the mode of obtaining it ſhould be grounded in certainty, the law poſitive and expreſs, and nothing left for the exerciſe of doubt and diſcretion.

"We mention, as a circumſtance that cannot have eſcaped the notice of your Houſe, that the law is to continue in force only ſix months, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly; that in the manner this Houſe have paſſed it, it is incumbent on the creditor to give his foreign debtor twelve months notice before he can bind his effects by a judgment; ſo that it is left altogether to government to prevent this law having any effect whatſoever with reſpect to foreign debtors, by putting an end to its operation before twelve months, or, which muſt neceſſarily be the caſe, a longer term expire.

"This Houſe bear the fulleſt teſtimony to the neceſſity of courts of law; and the many diſadvantages which muſt ariſe from a failure of the due diſtribution of juſtice on the criminal and civil ſide are too obvious to be mentioned. They doubt not but your Houſe equally feel for the honour and intereſt of this province, and conſcious of the benefits that have been derived to us from the right we have hitherto had of attaching the effects of foreigners, that you will not part with a proviſion grounded in the principles of mutual, reciprocal juſtice, the privation of which muſt neceſſarily deſtroy that confidence and credit to foreigners and our neighbour coloniſts, upon which the trade and proſperity of this province eſſentially depend.

In the Aſſembly the 2d of March,

JOHN HARVEY, *Speaker.*

In the ASSEMBLY *the 6th of March*, 1773.

ON Motion *Reſolved, Nem. Con.* That the right of attachment of the effects of foreigners, has been long exerciſed by the inhabitants of this province, in common with other provinces in America and ſeveral trading cities, liberties and franchiſes of Great-Britain, that it has been found greatly beneficial to the trade and commerce of this country, and the ſecurity of the property of individuals; and that this Houſe cannot, by any public act of theirs, relinquiſh that right, without, at the ſame time, abandoning the intereſt of their conſtituents, and the peace and happineſs of this colony.

JOHN HARVEY, *Speaker.*

In the ASSEMBLY, *the 6th Day of March*, 1773.

ON Motion *Reſolved, Nem. Con.* In conſequence of an inſtruction communicated to this Houſe by his Excellency the Governor, relative to the attachments of the effects of foreigners, that a Reſolve entered this day upon the journal of this Houſe reſpecting that ſubject, and alſo the ſeveral meſſages which have paſſed between this Houſe and the honourable Council thereupon, be publiſhed in all the gazettes of this province, Virginia, and South-Carolina, and that the Clerk of this Houſe ſee this reſolve put in execution,

JOHN HARVEY, *Speaker.*

NORTH-CAROLINA, ſs.

THE foregoing MESSAGES and RESOLVES are true Copies taken from the JOURNALS of the Houſe of ASSEMBLY.

JAMES GREEN, jun. Clerk.

CHARLES-TOWN, MARCH 30.

THE Tax Bill was read a ſecond Time in the Honourable the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, and ſent to his Majeſty's Council, where it was rejected on the firſt reading.

Saturday laſt the Honourable the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, with Leave of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, adjourned themſelves to Tueſday the 6th Day of July next.

Friday laſt his Majeſty's Packet Comet, Captain Richard Ruſſell, ſailed with the Mails for Jamaica and Penſacola.

"On Friday the 19th Inſtant, ſeveral Negroes hawking Dry Goods about the Streets of this Town, were by Order of one of the Magiſtrates apprehended, and the Goods ſeized; and being convicted of offending againſt an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, the ſaid Goods were forfeited, and ſold on the Monday following by public Outcry at the Beef-Market, for the Benefit of the Apprehenders, and the Poor of the Pariſh. Hence! we may flatter ourſelves, that at laſt this crying Evil will be effectually put a Stop to."

MARRIED.] Mr. Thomas Eveleigh, Merchant, to Miſs Anne Simmons, Daughter of the late Ebenezer Simmons, Eſq ---Mr. William Johnſton, to Miſs Anne Smith, Daughter of William Smith, Eſq.

PRICE of RICE, 60s. per 100lb.

	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	
March		*From*
24th.	Schooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
	Schooner Baltimore, Charles Rowland,	New-Providence
	Sloop Benjamin, Richard Newbold,	Turks-Iſland
March	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
24th.	Brig Swallow, Thomas Anſley,	Poole
	Ship Betty, John Povah,	Cowes
	Brig Cumberland, Charles Henry,	Madera
26th.	Ship Proſper, Richard Danley,	Cowes
	Ship Sincere-Friend, Robert King,	Grenada
	Sloop Polly, Daniel Tuttle,	North-Carolina
	Brig Mary-Ann, Thomas Jorden,	Cowes
	Brig Hannah, James Harriſon,	Ditto
27th.	Sloop Three-Brothers, Elias Young,	St. Kitts
	Sloop St. David, John Todd,	Bermuda
March	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
24th.	Schooner Fancy, Benjamin Barton,	Grenada
	Schooner Diſpatch, Benjamin Minors,	New-Providence
	Sloop Little-Wellcome, John Lambert,	Grenada
26th.	Snow Melham, James Whitfield,	Cowes
	Brig Briſtol Packet, John Skimmer,	Gofport
27th.	Ship Montagu, William Pickles,	London
	Ship Baltic-Merchant, William Clarkſon,	Cowes
	Sloop New-York Packet, Jeſſe Hunt,	New-York
	Sloop Polly, Daniel Tuttle,	North-Carolina
29th.	Ship Morris, Thomas Bell,	Cowes

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP,

That much eſteemed Work, now out of Print,

Known as

CAMPBELL's Edition of HARRIS's Voyages, with Maps, and many Engravings, in 2 Volumes, Folio.

ALSO, Well-known BARRETTI's Travels into Spain, Italy, &c. 6 Vol.

KALM's Travels, Second Edition, 2 Vol.

Enquire at Mr. *Langford*'s Book-Store, on the Bay.

N. B. Two good Saddle HORSES, to be ſold, young, and of good Pedigree. Enquire as above, or at Mr. HATFIELD's, King-Street.

DANCING.

MR. PIKE's *BALL*, for the young Ladies and Gentlemen under his Tuition, will be on Friday next, April 2, 1773.

The Doors will be opened at ſix o'Clock, and the Ball begin preciſely at Seven.

All former Scholars who chuſe to dance at this Ball, will be welcome to come and practiſe every Day; as it is the laſt Ball he propoſes to make in Charles-Town.

TICKETS to be had at his Houſe.

WHEREAS the Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of JACOB WALDBOURGER, of Purryſburg, deceaſed, now above three Years ago, have deſired all Perſons having any Demands againſt that Eſtate, to bring in their Accounts, duly atteſted: And whereas a certain Perſon in the Life-time of the ſaid Waldbourger, frequently threatened to ſue him for a Demand, which the ſaid Waldbourger thought unjuſt, and was reſolved never to pay, unleſs compelled by Law; and whereas the ſaid Perſon has not yet given in his Claim or Demand upon Oath, and poſſibly intends to wait making a legal Demand, till ſome Perſons capable of giving Evidence, may be dead, as the Matter has already been in Diſpute fifteen Years or upwards; the Executors therefore give Notice, that they are ready to ſettle or ſtand Suit, as the Caſe may require, in this or any Cauſe relating to their Teſtator.

J. J. ZUBLY,
H. L. BOURQUIN, } Executors.

March 26, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy, ſtrong Negro Man, about 23 Years old, who has worked with a Bricklayer for four Years paſt. Apply to the Printer.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS the Sloop ROBERT, JOHN LIGHTBOURN, Maſter, hath lately arrived in the Port of Charles-Town from Hiſpaniola, having the SMALL-POX on board; and his HONOUR the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, in order to prevent the Contagion from ſpreading in this Province, having been pleaſed to order the ſaid Sloop to anchor in Rebellion Road, and the Perſons infected with the ſaid Diſtemper to be placed in the PEST-HOUSE on SULLIVAN'S-ISLAND; I do hereby GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE thereof, that all Perſons may refrain from going on board the ſaid *Sloop*, or to *Sullivan's-Iſland* aforeſaid, during the Time it ſhall be thought neceſſary for the ſaid Sloop and infected Perſons to remain where they now are; AND FURTHER, That Orders are given for putting the Laws ſtrictly in Execution againſt all Offenders in the Premiſes.

March 22, 1773. JAMES SIMPSON, C. C.

Charles-Town, March 26, 1773.

THE COMMISSIONERS of STREETS in CHARLES-TOWN GIVE NOTICE, That whereas many Perſons pay no Regard to the Law now in Force, preſcribing REGULATIONS for DRIVERS of CARTS, &c. but act in direct Contradiction thereto, *They are reſolved to put the ſaid Laws ſtrictly in Execution*; and in order that none may plead Ignorance, they have ordered the following Extracts to be publiſhed, which the Commiſſioners requeſt all Perſons ſtrictly to obſerve.

By Order of the Board,

PETER BOUNETHEAU, Clerk.

EXTRACTS from the Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, entitled, "AN ACT to impower certain Com-"miſſioners therein mentioned, to keep clean, and in good "Order and Repair, the Streets of Charles-Town, and for "eſtabliſhing other Regulations in the ſaid Town."

XIII. And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon driving any Cart, Waggon or Dray, in any of the Streets, Lanes or Alleys in the ſaid Town, ſhall ride upon ſuch Cart, Waggon or Dray, not having ſome other Perſon on Foot to guide the ſame, every ſuch Offender, being thereof convicted, before any one or more of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Juſtice of the Peace for Berkley County, in Charles-Town, by the Oath of one credible Witneſs, which Oath any of the ſaid Commiſſioners may adminiſter, or upon View of any one of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any ſuch Juſtice of the Peace, ſhall forfeit the Sum of Twenty Shillings current Money; to be recovered by Warrant, under the Hand and Seal of any one or more of the ſaid Commiſſioners, and applied as is herein before directed; and in Default of Payment, the Offender, being a White Perſon, ſhall be put in the public Stocks, there to be kept not exceeding four Hours.

XIV. And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall not be lawful to or for any White Perſon or Perſons, whomſoever, to ride on Horſe back, or to drive or be driven in any Chair, Chaiſe, Chariot or Coach, in or through any of the Streets, Lanes or Alleys in the ſaid Town, faſter than a moderate Trot or Pace, under Pain of forfeiting the Sum of Five Pounds current Money for every ſuch Offence; to be recovered by Warrant, under the Hand and Seal of any one or more of the Commiſſioners, and applied as is herein before directed. And in Caſe any Mulatto, Muſtee or Negro ſhall offend herein, or in any other of the Matters or Things in this, or the preceeding Paragraph or Clauſe of this Act mentioned, That then ſuch Mulatto, Muſtee or Negro ſhall be publicly whipped, at the Diſcretion of any one or more of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any Juſtice of the Peace, not exceeding forty Stripes, and the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Negro or other Slave ſo offending, ſhall be obliged to pay the Charge of ſuch Whipping; to be recovered by Warrant, under the Hand and Seal of any one or more of the Commiſſioners, in Manner before directed.

The LIBRARY SOCIETY, OF *CHARLES-TOWN*,

TAKING into their Conſideration, the many Advantages and great Credit that would reſult to this Province, from a full and accurate NATURAL HISTORY of the ſame, and being deſirous to promote ſo uſeful a Deſign, have appointed a Committe of their Number to collect and prepare Materials for that Purpoſe.

That this may be done in the moſt complete and extenſive Manner, *they do now invite* every Gentleman who wiſhes well to the Undertaking, eſpecially thoſe who reſide in the Country, to co-operate with them in the Advancement of this Plan.---For this Purpoſe, the Society would Requeſt ſuch Gentlemen to procure and ſend to them, all the natural Productions, either Animal, Vegetable, or Mineral, that can be had in their ſeveral Bounds, with Accounts of the various Soilt, Rivers, Waters, Springs, &c. and the moſt remarkable Appearances of the different Parts of the Country.

Of the Animal Tribe, they would wiſh to have every Species, whether Terreſtrial or Aquatic, viz. Quadrupedes, Birds, Fiſhes, Reptiles, Inſects, Worms, &c. with the beſt Accounts of their Cuſtoms and natural Habitudes.

Of Vegetables, they will thankfully receive every Kind, from the loftieſt Tree in the Foreſt, to the ſmalleſt Plant of the Fields.---A complete Specimen of any Tree or Plant, will be two ſmall Branches of each, one having the Flower in full Bloſſom, and the other the ripe Fruit.---At the ſame Time the Society beg to be furniſhed with the beſt Accounts that can be given of the Uſes and Virtues, either in Agriculture, Commerce, or Medicine, of which ſuch Tree or Plant is poſſeſſed---the Soil in which it moſt commonly grows---the Seaſon in which it flowers, and when it bears its Fruit.

They would be glad to be furniſhed alſo with Specimens of all the various Foſſils, Minerals, and Ores, the different Soils, Earths, Clays, Marles, Stones, Sands, Shells, &c. the Productions of this Province, with the beſt Accounts of their ſeveral Natures, Qualities, Situations, and Uſes.

The Society, in order that this Deſign may be carried into immediate Execution, have fitted up a Muſeum for the Reception and Preſervation of Specimens of theſe ſeveral natural Productions, and have appointed CHARLES-COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, and THOMAS HEYWARD, jun. Eſquires, with ALEXANDER BARON, and PETER FAYSSOUX, Phyſicians, in *Charles-Town*, to receive them; to whom all Letters of Intelligence, Specimens, &c. are to be addreſſed.

And they flatter themſelves, that the evident Utility of the Plan, will engage ſuch a Number of public ſpirited Gentlemen to aſſiſt them, that they will ſoon be enabled to make a conſiderable Progreſs.---They will not only gratefully receive all ſuch Communications, and apply them in the beſt Manner they can for the above Purpoſes, but the Names of ſuch ſhall be recorded as Promoters of, and Contributors to, ſo uſeful a Work.

Any Expence that may be incurred by forwarding Letters of Intelligence, Specimens, &c. to Town, the Society will chearfully repay. *By Order of the Committee,*

JOHN MURRAY, *Chairman.*

FOUND, by a Negro Wench, laſt December, an Artillery Gun and Bayonet. The Owner may have them, by telling their Numbers, giving the Negro a Trifle, and paying the Coſt of this Advertiſement.

THOMAS HERVEY.

The Co-Partnership
OF
HALL & SMITH,

Being EXPIRED, by the Death of the latter;

ALL thoſe indebted to the ſaid Co-Partnerſhip, are requeſted to ſettle their Accounts immediately, there being an abſolute Neceſſity for cloſing ſaid Concern.

And there being now remaining on Hand, a large and complete ASSORTMENT of GOODS, not imported Eight Months, which are now ſelling off at

NINE for ONE;

to thoſe who take a Quantity, an Allowance will be made; and any Perſon taking the WHOLE STOCK, ſhall have it a great BARGAIN.

N. B. A Variety of all Kinds of Tools, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Nails, &c. &c. which will be ſold *very cheap*.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from England, and particularly in the Portland, Captain Wilſon,

A Great CHOICE of low priced purple and white cottons, a very great variety of printed linens and cottons of the neweſt patterns, and ſome exceeding cheap, a large quantity of men and womens thread and cotton ſtockings, and mens worſted breeches pieces, plain and flowered bordered Scotch handkerchiefs, diapers, table cloths, and clouting diapers, piſtol lawns, Ruſſia sheeting, hemp and flaxen Ruſſia linen, low priced Iriſh linens, a cheap lot of garlix, hollands of exceeding good quality, and will rate as low as 22s. a yard, a great plenty of Manchester checks and cottons, cotton Hollands, bed ticks and bunts, and cotton gowns, Iriſh, Scotch, and German oſnabrugs, with many other articles, which will be ſold very conſiderably under the uſual LOW ADVANCE, at JOHN DAVIES's ſtore in Bedon's-Alley.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday the 5th of April next, at the Houſe of Mr. Hugh Brown, in King-ſtreet, the Corner of Dutch Church Alley,

A Quantity of valuable Mahogany Furniture, conſiſting of Deſks, Double Cheſts of Drawers, Chairs, Tables, &c. by OATS & RUSSEL.

TO BE SOLD by public Outcry,

At the Vendue Houſe in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 6th of April next, at Noon;

FOUR valuable NEGROES, lately belonging to the Eſtate of *Thomas Lind*, deceaſed, viz. *Diamond*, as good a Patroon as any of his Colour in the Province; *George*, an excellent Cooper; *Boatſwain*, a very good Boatman, and his Wife *Molly*, who has been uſed to Houſe-Work, and can Waſh and Iron very well.

The Purchaſers may have Credit, paying Intereſt, and giving approved Security. ROBERT WELLS.

TO BE SOLD by public Outcry,

On Wedneſday the 7th Day of April next, preciſely at Twelve o'Clock, on the Spot;

A HOUSE and LOT in Broad-ſtreet, now in the Poſſeſſion of Meſſrs. *Brailsford & Muncreef*, with all Conveniencies fitting for a Store. The Conditions will be made known at the Time of Sale, by OATS & RUSSEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, with great Expence and Labour, laid down the Head of a Wharf, near the Channel of Aſhley-River, which he thinks will be of public Utility, will be much obliged to the Gentlemen concerned in Veſſels for their Aſſiſtance in filling it with any Kind of Ballaſt; the greateſt Diſpatch will be given in diſcharging thereof. There is a very convenient Hulk at ſaid Head, at which ſuch Veſſels as deliver their Ballaſt, may heave down without any Expence, and may be ſupplied with as good Water as any in Town. The Pilots are alſo welcome to make uſe of the ſaid Hulk to careen their Boats. WILLIAM GIBBES.

N. B. As the ſaid Head is covered at High Water, he has taken every Precaution to point out the ſame, that Boats may avoid getting on it, and deſires every Perſon concerned in Boats will take care to avoid the Danger.

TO BE SOLD, at the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Beresford, *on the* Bay, *on Friday and Saturday the 14th and 15th Days of May next,*

All her Houſhold Furniture,
Two Harpſichords, one ſingle and one double rowed.
Two Guitars.
A Bale of Negro Cloth.
A Bale of Duffil Blankets.
A Caſk of Hoes.
A Caſk of Axes.
About three Thouſand Weight of Sole Leather,

AND,

The Houſe and Lot where Mrs. Beresford lives, and two low Water Lots fronting the ſame of 50 Feet front each.

The Sale will begin on each Day at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and the Houſe will be put up at 12 o'Clock on Saturday.

The Purchaſers of the Houſe and Lots, may have twelve Months Credit, giving approved Security, and paying Intereſt.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

A Box, marked C. S. containing ſundry Wearing Apparel, is now in my Poſſeſſion. The owner may have the ſame, by applying on board the Ship Portland, at Champneys's Wharf, to JAMES WILSON.

N. B. A matted Bundle, marked a Bunch of Grapes, was left by me two Voyages ago in the Hands of Meſſrs. Inglis & Lloyd, and no Owner having applied for it, I give this Notice, that it will be ſold before my Departure, to defray Charges, if not claimed in the mean Time.

JAMES WILSON.

TWO ROOMS to be LET, to ſingle Gentlemen. Enquire of

WILLIAM GOWDEY.

THE Subſcriber having purchaſed Lands in *Georgia*, where he is deſirous of ſettling, will ſell his *Tegadoe* and *Stone* PLANTATIONS; the firſt containing 2656 Acres, upwards of 600 Acres Rice Land, with fine Reſerves of Back Water, the greater Part well improved with Banks, or Dams and Drains, for keeping or letting off Water, and about 700 Acres good Corn or Indico Land, with every neceſſary Building uſual upon a well ſettled Plantation, alſo a good Pounding Water Machine, the Remainder well ſtocked with the beſt of Pine Timber; the Whole joining, and near to a Landing, where the largeſt Schooners may load: If the Purchaſer chooſes it, he may only have all ſaid Land ſituate on the South Side of *Williamſon* Road, (that to be the Diviſion Line) which will include the Whole of the Planting Land, and about 350 Acres of Pine and Bay. This Plantation joins Lands of Mr. *Chriſtopher Williamſon*, Mrs. *Guerard*, *Robert Williams*, and *Morton Williamſon*, Eſquires, and about 28 Miles from *Charles-Town*. The other at *Stone*, contains near 300 Acres, all good Land for Indico and Rice, and pleaſantly ſituated on that River, has a few Buildings, been ſettled about four Years, ſo that only 50 Acres is cleared, the Remainder well covered with good Fire-Wood. As neither of the Tracts or Plantations can be given up till *January* next, whoever purchaſes either, will pay no Intereſt till that time, and may have any reaſonable Credit, upon giving Bond with good Security, and paying Intereſt from the Time above-mentioned, to FRANCIS YONGE.

N. B. The preſent Proprietor would be willing to take Lands in *Georgia*, at ſuch price as he ſhall approve of, in Part of Pay.

SILK-DYING.

JAMES LORIMER, a Native of this Province, Son of the Reverend Mr. Lorimer, has entered into Partnerſhip with Mr. GEORGE LAIDLER, who is well known in Charles-Town; they have opened a Shop, No 18, Hay-market, London, and will be very much obliged for the Orders of the Gentlemen and Ladies of South-Carolina for Dying, Cleaning, &c. their Silks, plain or figured, Sattins, Velvets, or Furniture; who may depend upon having their Orders expeditiouſly executed, in the very beſt Manner, and at the loweſt Prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

WE ſolicit your future Favours, which we ſhall endeavour, by the Perfection of our Work, to merit; and always be, with Gratitude and Reſpect,

Your obliged and obedient Servants,
LAIDLER & LORIMER.

Hay-market, No. 18. *London.*

N. B. Should any Breadths be wanting of Ladies Gowns to be dyed, they can readily be matched; and for the Conveniency of Captains of Ships, Orders for Laidler & Lorimer, may be directed to the Care of Mrs. Braithwait, No. 92, Grace-Church-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT, in Mrs. Didcot's Alley, containing in Front 45 Feet on ſaid Alley, and 150 Depth; together with the LOT adjoining it. Apply to William Clay Snipes, Eſq; at the Horſe-Shoe, or JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

STOLEN out of Mr. *Byers*'s Stable, on Tueſday night, the 23d of *March*, a brown Bay Gelding, about 13 Hands and an Half high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder with a Figure 2, has one hind white Foot, and a Star in his Forehead. Whoever takes up and delivers the ſaid Horſe to me at *Black Mingo*, to Mr. *Byers* at *Neilſon's Ferry*, or to Mr. *Creighton*, at the *Croſs-Keys*, in *King ſtreet*, *Charles-Town*, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by

JOHN BROCKINTON, jun.

STRAYED from *Silver-Bluff*, on *Savannah River*, in *December* laſt, two HORSES, viz. a Gray, with a black Mane and Tail, 14 Hands high, branded in ſeveral Places WL, paces, trots and canters; and a Sorrel, 13 Hands and an half high, branded ER, trots and canters. A Reward of ONE GUINEA each, and all reaſonable Charges, will be paid on Delivery of them to Mr. *William Mitchell*, at *Orangeburgh*, Mr. *Joſeph Slann*, on *Slann's-Iſland*, or to the Subſcriber.

March 18, 1773. HENRY MOUZON, jun.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, two Negro boys, named FRANK and DICK. They had on when they went away green cloaths. Frank is ſhort and thick, and about 14 years old; Dick is tall and artful, about 13 years old. The ſubſcriber is apprehenſive they are harboured at Santee, where they were lately ſent. A Reward will be given to any perſon who will deliver them to the Warden of the Work-houſe, or to

March 29, 1773. CHARLES MOTTE.

Charles-Town, March 22, 1773.

I AM informed of a white and black COW, with the tops of her horns ſawed off, and her tail cut off about the middle, the right ear marked with a ſwallow fork, and the left with a half crop, which ſtrayed into the paſture of Robert Williams, Eſq; near Charles-Town. The owner may prove his property before

WELLINS CALCOTT, J. P.

I am informed of the following STRAYS, viz.

A Dark bay gelding, branded on the near buttock V3, and a yellow bay gelding, branded on the near buttock WH, and on the off buttock and near ſhoulder with a blotch not to be made out.

A dark brown gelding, with a grey face, has had a fiſtula, and no brand to be ſeen.

A bay gelding, 13 hands high, and about 12 years old, no brand, nor no flaſh marks.

Whoever owns the above ſtrays, muſt prove their property before

March 17, 1773. THOMAS CATON, J. P.

TO BE SOLD at public Outcry, on Wedneſday the 7th Day of April next, at the Houſe of JOHN MACLEY, *deceaſed, purſuant to his Laſt Will, (Twelve Months Credit will be given for all Sums above One Hundred Pounds, with approved Security, and Intereſt from the Day)*

ALL his Houſhold Furniture.---The Schooner *John*, burthen about 120 Barrels.---The Schooner *Anne & Martha*, carries 110 Barrels.---One half of the Schooner *Cannon*, burthen 150 Barrels; which Schooners are well-found, and reckoned by Judges to be as profitable Veſſels as any in the Coaſting Trade.---Between thirty and forty valuable SLAVES; among whom are ten or twelve good Boatmen, three Patroons, one of them well known to be as good as any in the Province, a likely young Negro, about 21 Years of Age, a Painter by Trade, a handy Waiting-Boy, a Cook, Wench, that can waſh and iron very well, Houſe Wenches, Seamſtreſſes, a handy Girl, and a few Field-Negroes.---Alſo, Two Horſes, two Riding Chairs, and three Cows.

An Iſland on Broad-River, containing four hundred and ſixty Acres, eſteemed to be very fine Land for Wheat, Tobacco, and Indico; one undivided ſixth Part of the Eddie Saw-Mills; two Lots of Land fronting on Meeting-Street, each containing 50 Feet in Front and 232 Feet in Depth, on which are large Stables, that have been let for ſome Years paſt at 400l. per Annum, and is as pleaſantly ſituated as any Lot in Town.

One Lot in King-Street, 45 Feet in Front, and 232 Feet in Depth, on which is a good Dwelling-Houſe, and large Garden.

Two other Lots, containing each 27 Feet in Front, and 230 Feet in Depth, on each of which are very good Back-Buildings.---A Plan of which Lots may be ſeen at any Time on the Premiſes, or at Daniel Cannon's.

All thoſe to whom the ſaid Deceaſed is indebted, either in his own Right, or as Security, Executor, Adminiſtrator, or Attorney to any Eſtates, are deſired to ſend in their Demands, and thoſe anywiſe indebted, to make Payment, to

GEORGE WOOD,
PETER BOCQUET, jun. } Executors.
DANIEL CANNON,

N. B. The Lands will be put up at 12 o'Clock.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

RUN-AWAY on Tueſday laſt, from the ſubſcriber, a NEGRO MAN, named PETER, of the Guinea country, middle ſized, and well made, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, and is by trade a cabinet-maker, formerly the property of Mr. *Stephen Townſend*. The ſubſcriber has reaſon to apprehend the ſaid negro is concealed on board ſome veſſel, and hereby cautions all maſters from carrying him off the province, and them and every one elſe from harbouring or entertaining him, as ſuch offenders may depend on being proſecuted with the utmoſt ſeverity of the law. A Reward of FIFTY POUNDS, and all reaſonable charges, ſhall be paid to whoever delivers the ſaid negro in *Charles-Town*, to

March 20, 1773. JOHN FISHER.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE,

September 11, 1772. A new negro wench, of the *Kiſſee* country, ſays her name is CLARINDA, but cannot tell her maſter's name; ſhe is 5 feet 4 inches high, has her country marks over her whole body, and is about 30 or 35 years of age; has on a white negro cloth wrapper and petticoat. Taken up at *Black Swamp*, 16 miles above *Purryſburgh*, and 116 miles from town.

September 11, 1772. A new negro wench, of the *Kiſſee* country, ſays her name is LYDA, but can't tell her maſter's name; ſhe is about 5 feet high, 39 or 40 years of age, her country marks on her breaſt; has on a white negro cloth wrapper and petticoat. Taken up at *Black Swamp*, 16 miles above *Purryſburgh*, and 116 miles from town.

September 21, 1772. A new negro fellow, of the *Mondingo* country, ſays his name is JULY, but cannot tell his maſter's name, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; has on an oſnabrug ſhirt. Taken up at *Bear-Swamp*, 45 miles from *Charles-Town*.

November 27, 1772. A new negro man, of the *Guinea* country, ſpeaks very little Engliſh, ſays his name is JEMMY, and his maſter's name *Pratt*, who lives at *Auguſta*, he is about 26 years of age, 6 feet high, has his country marks down each cheek, and acroſs his breaſt and belly, and ſome ſcars, as if he had been whipped; has on a white negro cloth jacket and blue breeches. Taken up at the *Indian Land*, at *John Drayton*, ſen. Eſqr's. plantation, 70 miles from *Charles-Town*.

November 27, 1772. A new negro man, of the *Guinea* country, ſays his name is FRANK, and his maſter's name *Pratt*, he is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high; has on a white negro cloth jacket and breeches. Taken up at the *Indian Land*, at *John Drayton*, ſen. Eſqr's. plantation, 70 miles from *Charles-Town*.

January 7, 1773. A new negro fellow, ſays his name is FULLADI, he is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high; has on an old white wrapper, and old torn breeches. Taken up at the forks of the *Saltketchers*, 110 miles from town.

February 8, 1773. A new negro fellow, of the *Angola* country, ſays his name is PETER; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has his country marks acroſs his breaſt, and on one ſide of his belly; has on a white negro cloth jacket with blue buttons, and a flannel one under it, and white negro cloth trowſers. Taken up at *Stone*, 21 miles from town.

February 12, 1773. A new negro fellow, of the *Kiſſee* country, ſays his name is TOM, but cannot tell his maſter's name, he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox has his country marks on his forehead; has on a blue jacket and trowſers. Taken up at *Watboo*, 40 miles from town.

February 25, 1773. A new negro, who ſays his name is JACK, and that he did belong to *John Tart*, a free fellow, who is now dead, he is about 31 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has on a green jacket and trowſers.

MICHAEL KALTEISEN, Warden.

A QUANTITY of exceeding fine ſmall Grain COFFEE, to be ſold, by

THOMAS EVELEIGH.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, February 17th, 1773.

WHEREAS there was this Day read at the Board, a Memorial of Matthew Lindlay, Benjamin Davidson, and sundry other Persons, setting forth, that they were Settlers, under Grants and Conveyances from the Governor of North Carolina, on sundry Tracts of Land, which now appear, from the Continuation of the Boundary Line, to be within the Limits of this Province, and humbly praying to be informed what Methods they were to pursue to secure their Titles from this Government, as they were under great Apprehensions of losing their Lands, by their being run on Warrants from this Province; and they had been variously directed by several different Persons to whom they had applied for Information: His Excellency the Governor, by the Advice of the Board, directed that the following Minute of this Board, of the Twenty-first Day of September last, should be printed in the Form of an Advertisement, and that several Copies thereof should be sent to be distributed among the Inhabitants of the Country on this Side of the contested Boundary-Line between this Province and North-Carolina, viz.

MINUTE of COUNCIL of 21st September, 1772.

THE Clerk informed his Excellency and the Board, that some of the Persons who were settled on the Lands on this Side of the Boundary-Line between this Province and North Carolina, under Grants from North-Carolina, and Conveyances from original Grantees, who were desirous to secure their Lands, by complying with such Forms as this Government should think necessary to direct, had applied to him to be put into a proper Mode for obtaining new Grants, and he begged the Direction of his Excellency and the Board on that Head; It was thereupon observed, that it would be reasonable to ease such People as were settled under Actual and *Bona Fide* Grants and Conveyances, of as much Trouble and Expence as possible, and at the same Time, it would be necessary to use due Precautions to prevent Grants being obtained under false Pretences; and therefore it would be proper that their Titles should be referred to some fit Person to examine the same, who, if they were found to be complete, might certify the same, and then, on Petition, their Plats might be ordered to be recorded and certified by the Surveyor-General, and Grants prepared by the Secretary, which would save the Expence of a second actual Survey; and this method being approved of, IT WAS ORDERED by his Excellency, with the Advice of the Board, *That the Clerk of this Board do examine all Grants or Conveyances that shall be brought to him for that Purpose; and that he do certify what Titles he shall find, upon such Examination, to be clear, in order that new Grants may be prepared for the same to the Persons respectively claiming to hold them by such Titles.*"

JAMES SIMPSON, C. C.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, will be held on Tuesday the 13th Day of April next, (being Tuesday in Easter Week) at the House of Mrs. *Catharine Poinsett*, in *Charles-Town*, where the Members are desired to attend at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Society,
SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, Clerk.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY, being on *Wednesday* the Fourteenth Day of April next, all the Members are particularly desired to give their Attendance, at the House of Mrs. *Catharine Poinsett*, in *Charles-Town*, from thence to proceed to *St. Michael's* Church, where a Charity Sermon, suitable to the Occasion, will be preached by the Rev. Mr. *Bullman*. The Members are desired to meet precisely at 9 o'Clock.

By Order of the President,
JOHN MILLS, pro Secretary.

St. John's, Berkley-County, March 12, 1773.

WHEREAS that Part of the High Road, leading from Goose-Creek Parish Line to St. Mathew's Parish Line, and also the High Road from St. John's Church to St. Stephen's Parish, stand in need of Repair: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that *Ten Shillings* per Day, for each able Male Slave, shall be allowed to any Person that will undertake to repair the same. They are desired to apply to either of the Commissioners.

EDWARD HARLESTON,
HENRY RAVENEL,
JAMES CORDES, jun.
DANIEL RAVENEL, jun.
DANIEL RAVENEL,
JAMES RAVENEL,
JOB MARION,
PETER WITTEN,
NATHANIEL SAVENEAU,
ELIAS BALL, jun.

N. B. All those Persons who have not paid their Tax towards the Repairs of Watboo and Biggen Bridges, are desired to pay the same by Easter-Monday next.

THOMAS MORE's ALMANACK, for the Year 1773, containing every Thing necessary in an Almanack; as also a List of Public Officers in this Province; a List of Justices for Charles-Town District; excellent Notes of Husbandry and Gardening, for each Month in the Year; Description of Roads throughout the Continent, &c. &c. to be sold by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-Street.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD,
BUCHAN's Family Physician; and AITKIN's General American Register, for 1773.

CHARLES CROUCH,

Has just received in the last Vessels from London, *and to be sold at his Printing-Office in Elliott Street,*

A Fresh Parcel of Dr. KEYSER's genuine Pills.—Dr. HILL's genuine Tincture of Valerian.—Dr. BOERHAAVE's grand Balsam of Health.—Dr. RYAN's Incomparable Worm Destroying Sugar Plumbs——Dr. NELSON's Antiscorbutic Drops.——Dr. JAMES's Fever Powders.—Balm of Gilead.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD,
—JOYCE's Great American Balsam, which has proved [illegible]

A Good plain Cook WENCH [illegible] handy BOY, are wanted on [illegible] the Month or Quarter. Apply to the [illegible].

JAMES TAYLOR,

BOOK-BINDER *and* STATIONER,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A small Collection of BOOKS;
Amongst which are the following, viz.

QUARTO Bibles, in red Turky; Octavo Prayer Books, in ditto; small Pocket Bibles, in red and blue Turky; ditto in black Calf, gilt; very neat small Prayer-Books, in blue and red Turky; small Scots Psalm Books, in ditto; Watts's Psalms and Hymns, bound together; with a Variety of School Books; a neat Set of Johnson's, Shakespear; ditto's Dictionary; Robertson's History of Scotland; Assembly's Shorter Catechism, and Mother's ditto; with several others.

Likewise, some Millinet's Paste-board, of an extraordinary Quality; all which will be sold cheap, for Cash, or short Credit, at his Shop in Church-Street, opposite to Colonel Heyward's new Building; where *Book-binding*, in all its Branches, is carried on.....Legers, Journals, and Waste-books, of different Sizes, and all Kinds of blank Books, are made agreeable to Orders.

N. B. Best black, red, green, blue, and yellow INKS, and an Assortment of most Kinds of Blanks used in this Province.

ALL Persons to whom the ESTATE of *Joseph Fabian*, late of *Will-Town*, deceased, is indebted, are desired to send in their Demands attested, in order to receive Payment; and all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

March 10, 1773. ANN FABIAN, Executrix.
WILLIAM SWINTON, Executor.

THE subscriber intends to depart the province in the spring, *Gives NOTICE* to all persons having any demands on him, to call and receive payment: And in order to intitle himself to the benefit of the Proviso Act of the General Assembly of this province, commonly called the *Attachment Act*, he further *Gives NOTICE*, that he is ready to appear, and if the law on the exigency of the case so require, file bail, to any suit, summons, or process, that shall or may in the mean time be commenced, sued, or prosecuted against him.

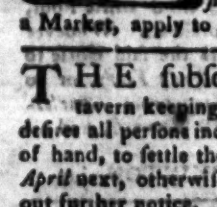
RICHARD DOWNES.

For LONDON,
The SHIP
PROBITY,
THOMAS LAWS, Master.
HAS half of her Cargo on board, and will sail by the First of April next.

For LONDON, or COWES, and a Market,
The Brigantine HANNAH,
JAMES HARRISON, Master.
Burthen about 900 Barrels of Rice.

The Brigt. MARY-ANNE,
THOMAS JORDEN, Master.
Burthen about 1000 Barrels of Rice.

AND



The Ship SEA-VENTURE,
THOMAS HALL, Master.
Burthen about 1000 Barrels of Rice.

FOR Freight, at *Thirty five Shillings* per Ton, if to *London*, and *Forty-five Shillings* per Ton, if to *Cowes* and a Market, apply to ALEXANDER GILLON, & Co.

THE subscriber intending to leave off tavern keeping, and to remove near the new barracks, desires all persons indebted to him on book account, or notes of hand, to settle the same to his satisfaction by the 25th of *April* next, otherwise they may depend on being sued without further notice. CHRISTIAN SIGWALD.

N. B. The House he now lives in, is to be let.

To be disposed of at private SALE,

A Valuable LOT of LAND in *Colleton-Square*, containing 100 feet in front on *Ellery-street*, and 100 in depth: The situation is very high, pleasant and healthy. It will be divided into two lots, if thought too large for one Lot.

Also,

A House and Lot in *Broad street*, near the *Exchange*, now occupied by Messrs. *Charnock & Hogg*. For Terms, apply to JOHN GABRIEL GUIGNARD.

For LONDON,
The good SHIP
TRYALL,
DUNCAN MURRAY, Master.
To sail the Beginning of April,

HAVING the greatest Part of her Cargo ready: For Freight of the Remainder, Rice, Indico, and Deer-skins, or Passage, having good Accommodations, apply to said Master on board, at Burn's Wharf, or PETER LE POOLE, at his Lodgings, at Mr. John Boomer's, in Church-street.

For SPAIN, PORTUGAL, or COWES, and a Market,
The BRIGANTINE
FRIENDSHIP,
ROBERT ERSKINE, Master.

BURTHEN about 800 Barrels of Rice.
For Freight, apply to JOHN SIMPSON, & Co.

WHEREAS *Philoretto Hainstroff*, the Wife of me the Subscriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board: These are therefore to forewarn all Persons whatsoever from harbouring or entertaining her on my Account, as I am determined to prosecute them to the utmost Rigour of the Law. HENRY HAINSTROFF.

N. B. She made her Elopement from the House of Mr. Kelloch, in Queen-Street, on Thursday March 18, 1773.

DAWSON & WALTER,

Have just imported by the Portland, *Captain* James Wilson, *from* LONDON,

A large Supply of *GOODS*,

For Spring and Summer Trade, which furnishes their Stores in Town and Country, with good Assortments,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

KERSEYMEERS, of fashionable Colours, with Trimmings, and Mens other Summer Wear.

A great Variety of fashionable SILKS, and suitable Trimmings, which will be sold at *Nine* for *One*.

A large Quantity of cheap Irish Linens, from 3s. 9d. to 40s. a Yard; complete Sets of Table and Tea China, large Persian Carpets, Ladies Satin, Brocade, and Morocco Pumps, and a neat London made Chaise, &c.

For SALE by private Contract,

The Island of SAPOLA, in Georgia.

THIS island by grant, contains 9525 acres, exclusive of feeding marshes, which exceed 6000 more, stocked with upwards of 500 tame horned cattle, about 40 or 50 mares, and about 30 horses, colts, and mules, one Virginia stallion, one jack ass, a small stock of cabin'ets and hogs.

The land is fit for corn, rice, and indico, and well stocked with timber; there is now finishing upon it a new house of 52 feet by 30, with two piazza's, designed for a dining room, parlour, and three bed chambers, a good kitchen, with stoves, and an oven in the yard.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, (which will be made as easy as possible to the purchaser) apply to the island to PATRICK MACKAY, Esq; or in Charles-Town to the subscriber. JACOB VALK.

N. B. Should the purchaser incline to take 60 or 70 slaves, he may be accommodated with them.

The subscriber has also several NEGROES to dispose of, viz. four for the field, one negro wench a good seamstress, and one negro woman an exceeding good cook, with two children, one of them upwards of 12 years of age. 6 w.

For SALE by private Contract,

ONE settled Plantation in *St. Bartholomew's Parish*,
Two ditto in *Prince-William's Parish*.
One Tract of Land at *Goose Creek*, Quantity 500 Acres.
One ditto in *Craven County*, Quantity 300 ditto.
One ditto In *Wasnesaw Swamp*, Quantity 900 ditto.
Three ditto on *Santee River*, 200, 300, and 450 ditto.
One ditto near *Half Half Swamp*, 2095 ditto.
One ditto in *Beansboreugh Township*, 150 ditto.
Two ditto on the North-side *Black River*, in *Williamsburgh*, 800 ditto.
One ditto in *St. Helena's Parish*, *Granville County*, about 8 Miles from *Coosawhatchie Bridge*, 450 ditto.
Two Tracts joining each other, Quantity 2900 Acres, in *St. Helena* Parish, about 10 Miles from *Coosawhatchie* Bridge or Landing.

One very valuable Tract of Tide Swamp, Quantity 1100 Acres and upwards, upon *Pedee* River, about 15 Miles from *George Town*.

Two Tracts of Land upon *Black River*, of 1000 Acres each, not above 16 Miles from *George-Town*; one of these Tracts has upwards of 350 Acres of excellent Cypress, Tupelo, and Cane Tide Swamp.

The Plats may be seen, and Terms of Sale made known, by applying to the Subscriber at his Office.....Where any Persons desirous to purchase *Plantations or Lands, in any Part of this Province*, may at all Times have an Opportunity of being accommodated, by JACOB VALK.

TO BE SOLD by public Auction, on Friday the 2d Day of April, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Mrs. Anne Miles, in Queen-Street,

ALL the houshold Furniture belonging to the Estate of Mr. John Miles, deceased, consisting of a Variety of useful and decent Articles, together with one Riding-Chair and Harness.

JACOB VALK, Administrator.

TO BE SOLD,

A PEW in the North Isle of *St. Philip's* Church. For Particulars, enquire of JACOB VALK.

For PORTUGAL,
The SHIP
LAURENS,
THOMAS SHERLOCK, Master.
BURTHEN 800 Barrels of Rice.
For Freight, apply to EDMUND HEAD, or KNIGHT GIBALL.

Who have for SALE,

FINE SALT, Coals, Red Port in Pipes, and empty Quart Bottles.

For COWES, and the *MARKETS*,
The SHIP
POLLY and PEGGY,
THOMAS FINLEY, Master.

HAS very good Accommodations for Passengers:——For Passage, apply to said Master on board, at *Howard's* Wharf, or JOHN JAMES.

Who has received by said Ship,

A few Kegs of New-York E[illegible], best Salt petred HAMS, smoaked Beef, and double Beer in Barrels.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Steady Man, who writes a good Hand, and understands Accounts. For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-street.